

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letters and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed New York  
HERALD.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 West  
STREET OF NEW YORK.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—"The King and  
Dorothy."WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—  
CHRIS AND LENA. Afternoon and Evening.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—"The Witches of  
New York"—Theatrical Performances.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.—  
The Voca Family.—The Belles of the Kitchen, &c.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth  
street.—ROBIN HOOD.PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—  
STREETS OF NEW YORK.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL  
CONCERT.TERRACE GARDEN, 13th st. between Third and Lexington  
ave.—SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Thursday, July 25, 1872.

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of work before it. The members having recov-  
ered in health and strength, during the tem-  
porary recess, are disposed to attack the  
pile of papers which burden the council  
table with a will. Not much progress  
has been made, so far as can be ascer-  
tained, in the way of settlement. There  
is a vast amount of legal pleading, in the  
course of which England develops a dispo-  
sition to revert to her first position of a gen-  
eral denial of the American principle. Premier  
Gladstone is very hopeful that it will be all  
right in the end—a pleasing anticipation for  
Great Britain, and as such was well received  
in Guildhall, after a Corporation banquet  
dinner yesterday.IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.—Special  
information addressed to the HERALD from  
Mexico last night by telegraph reports the im-  
portant news of the death of President Juarez,  
after an attack of apoplexy, and the accession  
of Lerdo de Tejada to the administration of  
power as Chief of State in the republic. The  
intelligence comes first from Matamoros,  
and is repeated from Monterey. The oc-  
currence of this sad event may change the  
aspect of affairs in Mexico, as it  
presents to-day, completely. The general news  
goes to confirm in all its main points the  
HERALD special despatches from Matamoros,  
already published. The constitutional cause is  
evidently improving, on the frontier line par-  
ticularly. It is said that Generals Treviño and  
Quiroga contemplate leaving the country  
after disbanding their followers. The very  
talk of such a step on their part goes to prove  
the accuracy of our inference that revolution  
is almost played out, as a trade, in the terri-  
tory of our neighbor republic. The biographical  
sketch of Juarez which appears in the HERALD  
is very interesting, even in a historical point  
of view. Lerdo de Tejada succeeds according  
to constitutional provision and rule.SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE CRISIS.—Mr.  
Sherman, Chairman on Finance in the United  
States Senate, is an able man, and the other  
day, as such things go, he made an able stump  
speech in support of General Grant's admin-  
istration. But he does not appear to admire  
the new democratic platform. He says that  
"these sentiments (the Cincinnati resolutions  
adopted at Baltimore) read like the penitential  
sigh of a dying suicide," and asks why these  
glorious resolves were not made by the demo-  
cratic party one, two, or ten years ago? We  
can answer him. It is because the democrats  
were not convinced until within a year or so  
of the error of their old ways. Eu, being  
convinced at last, they have struck out on this  
new departure under Greeley and Brown, and  
they are evidently going ahead. And this, we  
suspect, is the difficulty with Mr. Sherman,  
that this new departure of the democrats  
throws the administration party upon the de-  
fensive—a great point gained by the opposi-  
tion for a vigorous campaign.The Great Trial Before the Court  
of Public Opinion—Greeley versus  
Grant.

The cause of Greeley versus Grant, which is now on trial in the Court of Public Opinion before a jury of the whole American people, is being watched with a great deal of interest by foreign nations as well as by our own. Some unfeeling persons imagine that the suit involves nothing more than the possession of the federal spoils for the next four years; but men of intelligence are beginning to understand that a serious principle is involved in the case, and that upon the verdict may depend the safety of republican institutions and the peace and prosperity of the country. When the court was first opened at Cincinnati, and the customary "Hear ye!" of the erior, thrice repeated, had secured silence and attracted attention, the preliminary proceedings were as usual somewhat formal, and the statement of the plaintiff's case scarcely prepared the world for the excitement and interest that have been developed as the trial has proceeded. It is not unfrequently the policy of shrewd counsel to make their introductory addresses tame and insipid and to keep the opening statement of their cases far within the bounds of the facts they expect to prove before the jury retire; and so at Cincinnati, while the complaint against the defendant was fully set forth and the damages were fixed, the jury had yet to learn the extent of the evidence and the widespread consequences dependent upon the action. At Philadelphia the defendant put in his plea to the plaintiff's declaration and demand, and issue was fairly joined. But it was not until the democratic party was made joint plaintiff in the suit, by a special order of the court at Baltimore, that the trial may be said to have fairly commenced.

The witnesses in this remarkable case are principally taken from the politicians and the party organs on both sides, and, as frequently happens, the stories they tell are found to be very contradictory. There is a great deal of hard swearing both for the plaintiff and defendant, and the testimony would puzzle the most intelligent jury that could be empaneled if they had nothing else to guide them to a verdict. On the plaintiff's side the evidence goes to prove the defendant guilty of all manner of offences and the plaintiff clearly entitled to the relief he claims; while every witness for the defence is prepared to make oath that the plaintiff is as complete an impostor as the claimant of the Tichborne baronetcy is represented to be; that he has no cause of action, and that the trust he seeks to recover has been well discharged by the defendant, and should be suffered to remain in his hands. In addition to this conflicting testimony a mass of documentary evidence has been laid before the Court, and more remains to be offered. Included in the former are the platforms of the parties to the suit; but they are so much alike that they may be accepted as a set-off one against the other without prejudice or advantage to either side. Then there is the notorious Kn Klux law, which is put in to show whether Congress or the President is responsible for the military oppression of the South and the rule of the bayonet at the ballot box; together with the election law, which forms part of the proof against the Southern policy of the administration. Numerous articles and letters from the pen of the plaintiff are placed before the jury by the defence, calculated to show the plaintiff's former opinions and admissions in regard to the rascality of the democracy and the honesty of the defendant; but all these are claimed to be barred by the statute of limitations. One important paper offered by the plaintiff is Greeley's admirable letter of acceptance of the Baltimore nominations, in which the Cincinnati candidate so modestly, frankly and ably justifies his position and repels the assaults that have been made on his consistency, showing that the honest champion of the emancipation of the blacks could not fail to become the advocate of the full enfranchisement of all his white countrymen. Then, we have yet to come the letter promised by Carl Schurz in confirmation of his charge that a friend of the President who offered the Missouri Senator the bribe of unlimited federal patronage if he would withdraw his opposition to the St. Domingo job, had stated in writing that the offer was made with the knowledge and approval of the President; together with President Grant's evidence that the statement of his friend is incorrect and that Senator Schurz has been imposed upon. The long, rambling story about a bargain between the plaintiff, Horatio Seymour, Waldo Hutchins and some obscure country politician, in relation to the Presidential nomination, will no doubt be thrown out as stupid, unreliable rubbish, having nothing whatever to do with the case; and the testimony and reports in the French arms affair, the Custom House investigation and similar follies, will be served in the same manner. Finally we are promised a mass of electioneering documents more formidable than the cart loads of papers laid before the suffering Geneva Tribunal; the same being the contents of the three yellow trunks purchased at a cost to the people of seventy-five thousand dollars, and alleged to prove the plaintiff's complicity in the schemes of murder and arson plotted by rebel runaways on the Canadian borders.

In the meantime two great lawyers in the suit have recently addressed the jury for their respective clients—Carl Schurz for the prosecution and Roscoe Conkling for the defence. It will always be observed that in the higher Courts eminent counsel study above all else the perfection of courtesy and seeming fairness in their conduct of a great case. They find that this calmness and apparent candor will always have a better effect on a jury than any amount of bluster and browbeating. In police courts, in trying criminal cases, assaults and batteries and the like, the swaggering, noisy, abusive style may sometimes be successful in confusing a witness or confounding a jury; but in a Court of Appeals, a Supreme Court or any of the high courts of law and equity, courteousness, dignity and ingenueness are the practice of all competent pleaders. Facts are, of course, stated in such a way and set forth in such a light as may suit the interests of the counsel's case, but his effort is directed towards convincing the judgment and not towards exciting the prejudices and passions of the jurors. He knows that a cool and clear-

headed judge sits on the bench to sum up the evidence and to give the law to the jury, and he is not so simple as to suppose that either a competent judge or an intelligent jury will mistake invective for argument.

Of the two eminent counsel who have already pleaded in the case of Greeley versus Grant, one has occasionally forgotten the rule prevailing in the higher courts and the other has ignored it altogether. Carl Schurz for the plaintiff made in the main a masterly, dignified and impressive argument—an argument fit to be delivered before a jury of intelligent white men who understand the history of their country, and are not mere goods and chattels in the hands of cunning political managers. Lawyer Schurz paid the compliment to the American people who sit upon the jury he addressed of believing them to be desirous of deciding honestly on the merits of the case they are trying, and capable of distinguishing truth from falsehood, and sound argument from rhetorical flourish. Now and then he evinced a little too much personal feeling against the defendant, and occasionally he weakened the force of his otherwise powerful plea by wandering off on to side issues, which the Court—the independent press of the country—will instruct the jury, have nothing to do with the case; such as the French arms, Custom House and Naval Department investigations, and the nepotism nonsense. But in his statesmanlike—we ought, perhaps, to say lawyerlike—review of that portion of the plaintiff's case which charges upon the defence unconstitutional oppression of the Southern States; cruel injustice to the white citizens of the South; a dangerous and reprehensible attempt to excite the deadly animosity of the negroes against the whites, in order to secure the votes of the former by playing on their ignorance, suspicion and bigotry; an incompetent management of our foreign relations; a faithlessness to real civil service reform; in all this he came fully up to the standard as an able and brilliant pleader, and certainly did excellent service for his client. It is to be regretted that the counsel for the defence, who followed lawyer Schurz, was unequal to the occasion. There is no good reason why his effort should have been a failure, yet it certainly was not a success. Counsel Conkling is a man of genius, learning and address, who stands in as proud a position in New York as Sumner at his age occupied in his own State. Famous as an orator, supposed to be capable as a lawyer, known to be experienced as a politician, and, having the advantage of being the last speaker, it was anticipated that his argument would crush the effort of the Missouri pleader out of existence. Yet he left every strong point of the plaintiff's counsel untouched, and devoted his efforts to violent personal abuse of the plaintiff and his friends and to a futile effort to create dissension and division between the parties who are joined in the suit.

From beginning to end of lawyer Conkling's address the jury will find nothing but a weak rehash of all the little-tattle of the national capital for the last eighteen months; a profitless assault upon the plaintiff's consistency, and lengthy, diluted explanations in regard to side charges, about which the jury care nothing, and which will not influence their verdict one way or the other. To be sure, the counsel spoke in glowing terms of the virtues and merits of his distinguished client; but as he is personally known to all the jurors this was scarcely necessary. They are perfectly competent to judge for themselves of the services of the defendant and of the loyalty and competency of the plaintiff, and if they choose to vote for the latter, they are probably as capable of judging of the propriety and consistency of the act as is Lawyer Conkling himself. But they are trying a case in which they are expected to find whether the defendant has been true to a great trust which he has filled for four years and seeks to continue to hold; whether he has loyally obeyed the constitution in its application to all parts of the country, or whether the allegations of the plaintiff are true and it is just and wise to transfer the trust to his hands. On all these grave and important points Counsel Conkling was dumb, and, so far as he is concerned, would suffer judgment to go against his client by default. We must, therefore, now recommend the defendant to remove Lawyer Conkling from the case, as he has already removed the "bloody chasm" pleader, Boutwell. Better that Grant should be without counsel than in careless or incompetent hands. The judge of the high court of public opinion—the independent press—is bound to listen calmly and impartially to the case and to sum up in accordance with the law. The jury of the whole American people will weigh the evidence carefully and give an honest and just verdict. As State after State comes in we shall hear rumors of how the jury is going; but the case will not close until November, and in the meantime we tell both parties to the suit that the result is still in doubt, and we advise the defence that it will be wise to obtain the services of more discreet and competent lawyers than have yet pleaded on that side.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK REPORT.—After five years of vexatious delays it is to be hoped that the Riverside Park question, brought before the Supreme Court on Tuesday, will speedily be set at rest. The land taken—a strip along the Hudson, from Seventy-second to 130th street—is admirably adapted by nature for a public pleasure ground, and its dedication and improvement as such would, without doubt, add greatly to the value of property in that section. Delicate legal questions are involved in the discussion, which will receive due consideration by the Court, whose decision will affirm or reject the report of the Commissioners on Awards and Assessments, amounting to about six million dollars each. It is notable that out of those assessed as benefited not two per cent have opposed the confirmation of the report. Comparatively small labor and expense will be required to make this three-mile strip along the shore a most attractive feature of our park system.

THE REGATTA OF THE COLLEGE.—This year has been very unfortunate for the favorites of sporting men. Fleet steeds of the turf and trained crews on the water have behaved in a manner to harrow the souls of betting men and throw discredit on the reliability of books

made before events. The last instance of this is shown in the result of the Massachusetts college regatta yesterday, a full account of which will be found in another column. The races had been postponed on account of the sweeping winds of Tuesday that made the water on the Connecticut more excited than the assembled spectators, and it was thought that when, at eight o'clock yesterday morning, the several crews assembled at Springfield there could be but one result, and that an easy victory for the favorite crew. It so happened, however, that the Amherst College men carried off the prize, after a most exciting and enjoyable contest. The time occupied in the race was extraordinarily brief. After this the "favorites" will not be so favorably considered by the betting community.

The Nile Sources—Forthcoming Letters  
from Stanley and Livingstone.

We have a special despatch from Marcellus which informs us of the arrival in that city of Mr. Stanley, en route for London, with the closing reports of his successful African adventure in search of Dr. Livingstone, and with certain interesting letters from the great explorer himself, which will be immediately delivered and published on the arrival of the bearer in the British capital. Believing that these letters from Dr. Livingstone will prove sufficiently interesting to justify the expenditure, we have determined upon their transmission to this office through the cable, simultaneously with their publication in London, together with Mr. Stanley's closing reports, including his reconnaissance down Lake Tanganyika with Livingstone, and their journey thence together from Ujiji to the Doctor's supplies at Unyamwebe, that halfway station between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The transmission of these despatches by cable will cost us a considerable sum, and as the other members of the Associated Press may, in their discretion, accept or decline such special messages, we assume all the risks of this engagement. We presume, however, from the universal interest which Mr. Stanley's letters have awakened in reference to Dr. Livingstone, in which the press generally has participated, that our press associates will cheerfully join us in the outlay necessary for the earliest possible publication of these forthcoming letters from that famous and persevering explorer of the wilds of Africa, of whom it may be said, "He was lost, but is found; he was dead, but is alive again." However, we shall leave the matter entirely to the discretion of our associates, and will be satisfied with their decision. The HERALD has on several occasions undertaken enterprises that have entailed upon us heavy telegraphic expense, which our contemporaries have been generally ready to share with us. In like manner we have always been glad to avail ourselves of the constant enterprise of our associates, and to accept and publish their special reports. In this case we are aware that the news we offer them, in addition to its public value and interest, is an important advertisement for the HERALD; nevertheless, we do not believe that this will influence their decision as to its acceptance or rejection. When the occasion offers we shall gladly reciprocate, and give our contemporaries all the advantages to which their enterprise may entitle them.

## The Labor Troubles in Williamsport.

The violence displayed by the mill workmen at Williamsport during their strike will be regretted by all who have the true interest of the working classes at heart. From the beginning of the labor reform movement in this country we have constantly counselled the men to pursue their aims by moderate means as the best and speediest road to success. In most cases our advice was received and acted upon. The result of this wise conduct on the part of the men was seen in the sympathy extended to them by the neutral public, which in every instance has been beneficial to the cause of the working classes. With these lessons before their eyes it is astonishing that any body of men should be so foolish as to resort to acts that could only produce a temporary effect at the expense of bringing them into collision with the State. The attempt to interfere with the free action of workmen who declined to quit their employment was altogether opposed to the spirit of American freedom, and a most unwarrantable attack on individual liberty. In the heat and passion of these struggles between capital and labor the workman is too apt to forget that he has no right to force his opinions on the members of his own craft any more than he would be justified in insisting on any other member of the community wearing a particular dress or working in any way he pleased. By adopting violent measures to secure the concurrence of his fellow laborers he abandons the only ground upon which he can claim to be treated with consideration and justice. If he has a right to prevent his comrades from acting as they please, then strength is the only criterion of what is right. Under this good old principle of a barbarous age capital would be justified in employing all its resources, however unjust, in making itself master of the situation; and certainly it is not in the interest of the workman that such a principle should be adopted and acted upon.

The mistaken policy of the strikers in Williamsport has had its natural effect. For a moment the weak local authorities were overpowered, and violence reigned supreme, but only for a short time. The appearance of the troops on the ground soon restored order, and the more prominent leaders in the disturbance were arrested and held to await the action of the law. Fears were entertained that an attempt would be made to set fire to the mills, but no such intention seems to have entered the minds of the workmen. Their principal anger was directed against those who continued to work, and the attack on the mills was made with the object of driving away the obnoxious laborers rather than with any idea of injuring property. However, this cannot be accepted as an excuse. No man has a right to abridge the freedom of action of his neighbor, and trade unions cannot be allowed to usurp a power which the State would not be permitted to exercise. We are all proud of the liberty which we enjoy, and shall take care to protect it as much from the encroachments of mob violence as we would from governmental usurpation. Of all forms of tyranny that of a mob is the most unbearable, and the one which a proud spirited and intelligent people like ours would be least inclined to submit to. The workmen, in their efforts to modify the existing relations between themselves and their employers, will do well

not to lose sight of this fact, unless they are prepared to see the weight of public opinion enlisted on the side of their antagonists. An appeal to force inevitably brings into the field against them the military force of the State, backed by the moral support of the order loving portion of the community. Against such odds no class combination could hope for even the shortest temporary success; therefore it argues want of common sense for a body of men to invite inevitable defeat by pursuing a course which places them in antagonism with the public opinion of the whole country. In view of the doubtful success attending those constantly recurring struggles against capital, it might be well to have a trades' convention, with the object of creating some court of arbitration which would have a right to exhaust all reasonable means of solving difficulties before having recourse to the desperate remedy of the strike.

The Destruction of the Erie Machine  
Shops in Jersey City.

In another column, will be found a graphic description of the terrible fire which reduced the Erie machine shops to ruin last night. The cause of the fire is still a mystery; all that is known is that it originated in the carpenter's shop. It was discovered about eight o'clock in the evening. So rapidly did the devouring flames advance that in a few short hours buildings covering an acre of ground were completely destroyed in spite of the gallant exertions of the Fire Department. It is useless to speculate on the causes which led to such a terrible destruction of property, although there is reason to wonder at the swift burning of some of the shops where the materials in use were little calculated to feed the flames. But the fire had made such headway in the carpenter's shop and taken such firm hold on the building that nothing could resist its fierce intensity. The iron girders bent like wires, and even the solid iron wheels were melted in the huge furnace pile whose flames illuminated the night sky. Storerooms, copper, tin and boiler shops shared the same fate as the pattern and machine shops, and at ten o'clock, when the fire had lasted just two hours, the whole block of buildings, reaching from Provost street to North street and from Eleventh to Twelfth street, was a smouldering mass of ruins. The strong brick walls crumbled under the intense heat, and, falling, had buried in their debris one of the oldest and most respected of the Jersey City firemen. It is impossible to read the story of this brave man's devotion without being moved to admiration at the quiet heroism of which he gave proof in the discharge of dangerous duties. The feeling of regret will be deepened by the reflection that he fell a victim to an exaggerated sense of discipline in a hopeless effort to stop the progress of the flames. In addition to the buildings consumed all the machinery and about twenty-five locomotives have been destroyed. The loss is supposed to amount to over three millions and a half, but whether it is covered by insurance or not it was impossible to ascertain. The extent of the area covered by the fire and the amount of damage it inflicted will make the conflagration of last night memorable. The rapidity with which the destruction was accomplished and the fierce mastery which the flames obtained, in spite of the efforts to check them, warn us of the importance of maintaining in the most thorough efficiency our excellent Fire Department. It is evident that once a fire gains certain headway it only goes out from exhaustion and that the most that can be done in such a case is to prevent the spread of the conflagration. In this the efforts of the department were crowned with success, although some of the neighboring houses received slight injury. One of the saddest features of the catastrophe is the suffering and misery which it will entail on thousands of the industrious poor. Over one thousand hands will be thrown out of work. This is a fact so suggestive as to need no comment.

The Late Thermometric Change  
and the Cholera—Meteorology and  
Health.

We have great cause for joy in the recent turn which the hot season has taken. The sun is on his southern march, and the climax of the heat and distress consequent upon the outpour of his most vertical rays has evidently been reached and passed. The lengthening of the nights by nearly an hour gives the superheated crust of the earth time to get rid of much of its caloric by nocturnal radiation, and this secures cool nights for the refreshment of weary man and beast.

For several days the Signal Service reports show that, with a short intermission, the cold waves of air from British America and the Arctic regions lying northward have been descending with their delicious temperature over the entire lake region and thence protracted southward over the Alleghenies and eastward over the Atlantic seaboard. If the threatened visitation of epidemic cholera should not be averted, and the dread disease knock at our gates for admission, the endangered inhabitants of our large cities will have one advantage, that they are now beyond the worst and most dire distress of the summer; and, with constitutions somewhat braced and strengthened by returning cool weather, they may well be encouraged. After the terrific cold spell of last March the HERALD advanced the hypothesis, which was sustained by the weather reports, that this intense refrigeration came to us from the northern part of our Continent. We now see that what was then a curse is now our greatest blessing, for it is this immense reservoir of polar air, which, after mitigation by summer heat, descends on the region stretching from Lake Superior to the coasts of Oregon and Washington Territory and now makes the intervening Territories of the Northwest the plateaus of greatest salubrity and health and the broadest asylums from the severity and diseases of the summer season.

It is, of course, a certainty that we shall have much to endure from the heats and droughts of the fall and the month of August, and every effort should be made to meet them by our sanitary authorities; but it is highly probable, if it is not a geographical certainty also, that with the storms of the remainder of the summer we shall have the cool, northwesterly winds from the higher latitudes of the Continent, which ever follow in the wake of all the tempests and rain areas in the northern hemisphere. The biological character of this semi-polar air is far better than the coolest and

most pleasant atmosphere from the tropics, because, having less carbonic acid and fewer of those deleterious gases from dying vegetation, and also more oxygen, it is refreshing and vitalizing. The dryness of the autumn in the Eastern United States, dreaded as it is by the farmer, is in reality, in a medical point of view, to be greatly preferred to the humidity of other countries situated geographically as we are. In China the moisture spread over the country by the summer monsoons is the medium of the great epidemic diseases and the cause of the utter prostration, if not the periodic poisoning by malaria of the great mass of the population, so that such cities as Shanghai are now vast hospitals. The wet winds cover the country with a dense mantle of aqueous vapor, transparent to solar rays, but acting as a shield to prevent the earth's radiation of its heat. Especial care should be taken, therefore, to prevent exposure and exhaustion during hot, moist days. On the desert of Sahara, where "the soil is fire and the air flame" by day, the nocturnal radiation is so great that the temperature, even in August, sometimes has been known to fall to the freezing point, and travellers have reported ice in their cantons. By getting into the most elevated situations, as far removed from the water as possible, and by avoiding the midday extremes of heat, or rather avoiding the maximum heat, between two and four o'clock P. M., the great dangers from the hot weather of the season may be largely eluded and the alarm of epidemic lose half its terrors. Physicians have now learned to test the character of disease not so much by the pulse as by the delicate thermometer, whose bulb, placed on the patient, registers the march and declares by a curve peculiar to each malady, what that malady is—showing that our death rates have a direct causal connection with excessive terrestrial temperatures, both in winter and summer. It is one of the noblest triumphs in reserve for our national meteorology not only to predict, as it now almost infallibly does, the coming storm, the character of seasons and the daily vicissitudes of wind and weather, but also to explore those hidden phenomena with which the health and vitality of nations are so deeply concerned, and with an intelligent regard to which all medical skill and sanitary science should in future be prosecuted. If our Meteorological Bureau of the Signal Service had no other or broader scope than to furnish the elements and facts for a system of American sanitary science its mission would be a grand and beneficent one.

We repeat our belief in the cheering prospects of intervals of relief from the heat of the summer, and our joy at the arrival of the period when the earth is

Crown'd with the sickle and the wheat sheaf,  
While autumn, nodding o'er the yellow plain,  
Comes jovial on.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1872.

## Movements of the President.

President Grant, accompanied by General Porter, left to-night for Long Branch. Secretary Fish, with the party, intending to go to New York.

Reception of the New French Minister  
by the President—Compliments of the  
Season.

The Marquis de Noailles was to-day introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary of the French republic. The following is a translation of the remarks which he made on the occasion:—  
MR. PRESIDENT.—I present myself to your Excellency as Minister of France. I have a deep sense of the honor which I have received in being called to represent the French republic near that of the United States of America, and I shall be my aim to promote the friendship of this mission. I shall, however, only have to pursue the bent of my own inclination in order to conform to the instructions given me by my government, for they direct me, while fulfilling all the duties of my office, to endeavor to be agreeable to your Excellency's government. The sentiments of friendship which unite the two nations of France and America are deeply rooted in the past, and have been the glory of the epoch of American independence. They have remained graven in the hearts of the people of France, and my government in sending me here has charged me to cultivate them. I hope I may say that the maintenance of these ancient sympathies will be attended with no difficulty. If I should succeed, through my zealous efforts, in strengthening them, I should regard it as the greatest honor of my life. I have the honor, Mr. President, to place in your Excellency's hands the letters which accredit me as Minister of France near the government of the United States of America.

The President replied as follows:—  
MARQUIS.—I am proud to see the Minister of the French republic. We are confident not only that you will endeavor to make yourself agreeable, but there is every reason to believe that you will succeed in your effort. You may be assured that on our part there will be nothing omitted which may tend to make your stay agreeable to you. Your attitude to the origin and depth of the friendship of the people of our respective countries is based upon indissoluble fact, with which your own name has agreeable associations. The instructions which you say you have to cherish this sentiment will, I trust, be carried into effect. You may be certain that I shall endeavor to facilitate them by all the means which may be in my power.

The Japanese Embassy has made preparations for leaving for Europe without delay, and to-day called on the President to bid him farewell. They have sent to London in advance their measure for court dress, and expect to appear to an advantage when officially presented.

## Treasury Tamperings.

The Treasury Department has under consideration the new regulations for the guidance of collectors in admitting salt used by fishermen free of duty.

The whiskey regulations were signed and approved to-day, and will be given out to-morrow.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

John A. Griswold, of Troy, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General N. P. Banks yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Secretary of State G. Hilton Scribner is at the Grand Central Hotel.

President Thiers is to have a new Boulevard in Paris named after him.

Judge L. B. Porter of Washington, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

General W. H. H. Tucker, of Raleigh, N. C., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

A son of the Duc de Bassano is soon to be married to a Canadian heiress.

Colonel M. L. Fikins, ex-Postmaster of Albany, is stopping at the Astor House.

Mme. Arabella Goldard, the pianist, yesterday sailed for home on the steamship Java.

The ex King Dom Fernando, of Portugal, and the Countess d'Edia, his wife, are in Germany.

Ex-Governor William Dennison, of Ohio, is among the late arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

United States Senator A. G. Thurman and family are stopping at the Pavilion Hotel, at Glen Cove, L. I.

The Khedive has been visited in Constantinople by the chief dignitaries of the Turkish empire and the representatives of the foreign powers.

General Bataille, of the French army, has had the Order of the Sword conferred on him by Charles XV., King of Sweden. This Order is highly esteemed in Europe, and there are but few members of it in France.

The German Minister, Count Arnim, has had a leave of absence for several months granted him. Before taking advantage of it he went to Bona and gave the Emperor William an account of matters in France.

Professor Benjamin Pierce, of the United States Coast Survey, is at the Brevoort House. The Professor is a member of the Commission appointed to examine the results of the different surveys and select the route around the Cape of Good Hope for the construction of the interoceanic Canal across the isthmus of Darien. The Commission will begin their labor in a couple of weeks in this city.